



88046036

PLANNING AND CLASSIFICATION REPORT
OF THE
PUBLIC DOMAIN LANDS
IN THE

MISSOURI-SOURIS DIVISION



MONTANA

PROPERTY OF
Bureau of Land Management
DSC LIBRARY

A MISSOURI RIVER BASIN INVESTIGATION

FOR ADMINISTRATIVE USE ONLY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

REGION III
BILLINGS, MONTANA

NOVEMBER 1952

HD
243
.M9
L363
1952

3.44 LIBRARY
RS 150A BLDG. 50
FEDERAL CENTER
PO BOX 25047
DENVER, CO 80225

40
243
M9
L363
1952

Land Planning and Classification Report
of the public domain lands
in the

MISSOURI-SOURIS AREA

IN MONTANA

(A Missouri River Basin Investigation)

For Administrative Use Only

105 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
REGION III
BILLINGS, MONTANA

November, 1952

This report was compiled as a feature of the program of
the Department of the Interior for the development
of the resources of the Missouri River Basin.

PLM LIBRARY
HS 150A BLDG. 50
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
P.O. BOX 25047
DENVER CO 80225

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

General Description, Location and Size	1
Topography and Physiography	1
Geology	2
Climate	2
Soils	4
Minerals	6
Natural Vegetative Cover	7

ECONOMIC AND SOIL FACTORS

Area History and Agricultural Development	7
Public Facilities	10
Recreation and Wildlife	15
Area Economy	16
Population	16

LANDOWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS, EXISTING AND PROPOSED

Management Program for Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management	17
Management Program for Lands Administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs	21
Management Program for Lands Administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service	22
Management Program for Lands Administered by the State of Montana	22
Management Program for Lands Administered by the Soil Conservation Service and Soil Conservation Districts ..	23
Land Administration and Irrigation Projects Proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation	24
Private Lands	25

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.- Landownership by Counties Within the Missouri-Souris-Area in Montana, 1952	18
Table 2.- Description, Area, and Classification of Unreserved Public Domain Lands Within the Missouri-Souris-Area in Montana, by Counties, 1952 ...	26
Table 3.- Description and Definition of Land-Use Capability Classes	45

MAPS

Physiographic Map	3
Missouri-Souris-Montana-Area, Public Domain	Map Jacket

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph No.	Page No.
1. Rocks and Boulders Removed from Cultivated Land.....	5
2. Creeping Juniper on Hillside	8
3. Bluestem Wheatgrass on Plains	8
4. Indian Teepee Rings	9
5. Modern Mechanized Farming	10
6. Newly Broken Prairie	11
7. Erosion on Steep Fallow	11
8. Blown Out Roadbed	11
9. Railway and Auto Toll Bridge	13
10. Missouri River Ferry	13
11. Trucks Waiting for Unloading	14
12. Trucks Waiting at Wolf Point	14
13. Potential Irrigable Land	15
14. Public Domain in River Breaks	17

PREFACE

This report is primarily concerned with the remaining vacant, unappropriated and unreserved public domain lands located in the Missouri-Souris-Montana project area of the Missouri River Basin. In carrying on this investigation and in presenting the information in this report, the primary concern and interest has been to develop factual data relating to the utilization, management and development of the public domain lands and the resources therein. Development proposals of other governmental agencies, particularly those of the Bureau of Reclamation, have been considered relative to these lands and resources.

Study of the over-all land use economy was necessary to ascertain the interrelationships between the public land and other resources. In this connection, a general analysis of all land management programs operating in this area is presented, with an analysis of the area's physical and economic features. The purpose of this study and report is to ascertain the basic facts pertinent to the formation of a sound program for the management, use, or disposition of the public domain lands which remain in this area. This program should be consistent with conservation principles and the general public interest. The data obtained have been compiled and analyzed in order to make specific recommendations for the solution of the problems and to promote the development and highest use of the resources on these lands.

Various Federal and State agencies that may be interested in obtaining any of these public domain lands to facilitate their public programs will be apprised of their location, classification, and other pertinent information by means of this report. A summarized description of each of the legal subdivisions of public domain by counties, showing location, size, character, suitability, classification and other pertinent data relating to each tract, is presented in table 2. The location of each tract of public domain is shown on the map of the area in the pocket attached to the back cover of this report. A complete and detailed report of each tract, is on file in the Regional Office of the Bureau of Land Management in Billings, Montana. Similar studies of such lands are in progress and others have been completed for tributary drainages of the Missouri River System. The study status map at the beginning of this report shows areas in which field investigations are under way and those areas for which reports have been completed.

In the preparation of this report, information was secured from field studies and from several governmental agencies. Published reports, bulletins, and records were consulted. Field examination, the assembly and analysis of pertinent information and the preparation of this report was conducted by Edward D. Cox, Range Conservationist. The report was reviewed by Leland E. Fallon and James S. Speelman, Area Managers of Montana Districts I and II respectively, and their suggestions were carefully considered. The map was prepared under the supervision of William C. Anderson, Engineering Draftsman. The study was made as a feature of the Department of the Interior's comprehensive program for

the development of the resources of the Missouri River Basin. The work was under the direction of the Division of Lands, Region III of the Bureau of Land Management. The study in all its aspects was under the supervision of R. D. Nielson, Regional Chief, Division of Lands.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

General Description, Location and Size

The Missouri-Souris-Montana unit includes 4,169,173 acres or a little more than 6,500 square miles in the northeastern corner of Montana. It is approximately 70 miles wide north and south by 110 miles long east and west. The area is bounded on the north by the Canadian border, on the east by the Montana-North Dakota State Line, on the south by the Missouri River, and on the west by the divide between Porcupine Creek and Little Porcupine Creek drainages. All of Daniels, Roosevelt and Sheridan Counties and eastern Valley County are included in the area as shown on the map with this report.

Topography and Physiography

The topography of the area is largely characteristic of a glaciated region with some low unglaciated plateaus with gravelly and eroded slopes. Physiographic features are limited to moraines, valley benches, and badlands and breaks along the larger drainages. There are a few localized areas of sandhills and badlands. Much of the area was covered by one or more glaciations and remnants of morainic hills and ridges occur, especially in the northeastern corner. Also in this locality, in the depressions or kettle holes intermingled with the glacial till, are found several small lakes. Elevations range from about 1,870 feet where the Missouri River crosses the Montana-North Dakota border to a little over 3,100 feet in northern Valley County. As is typical of the Great Plains, the general aspect is a vast flat plain with undulating low divides.

Drainages slope gently toward the southeast and the Missouri River. The principal drainages in the area are the Poplar and Big Muddy Rivers which are perennial streams although the flow is small in dry seasons. Secondary tributaries include Little Porcupine, Plentywood, Antelope, Lake, Wolf, Spring, Shotgun, Little Muddy, Tule, Chelsea, Box Elder, Smoke, Hell, Coal, Police, Butte, Whitetail, Eagle, McCoy, Crazy Horse and Otter Creeks, most of which flow only during wet seasons. These drainages and the lakes are shown on the map at the back of this report.

A lookout tower has been erected a few miles north of Culbertson in Roosevelt County, which commands a view of several miles in every direction. A panorama of unusual design formed by the complex contour strip cropping of the grain fields is visible from this tower. The surface features of the typical undulating high plains landscape visible from this tower may be related to the physiographic map shown in figure 1. The Flaxville Plateaus are large areas of practically level fertile land devoid of any glacial erosion except for the deposition of a few scattered boulders. The Mankato drift area in the northeast is also a level area except for some morain hills and pot-holes in the northeastern corner. With the exception of the Flaxville

plain and the alluvial valleys, all of the area is covered with glacial drift.

Geology

The land in this area was eroded nearly to its present form before the glacial epoch, and its general surface configuration was not greatly changed by the ice. A large part of the area was overrun by the Keewatin ice sheet which invaded Montana during the Wisconsin glaciation. The depth of the drift varies from around 25 feet on the more gentle slopes and tablelands to more than 100 feet in some glacial valleys and depressions. The drift plain is for the most part smooth and nearly level, but belts of low morainic hills and ridges occur. Though erosion has removed much of the glacial deposit along the south side of the area, large portions of the northern plain have undergone little modification, leaving gravel-capped tablelands which stand out above the general level of the land.

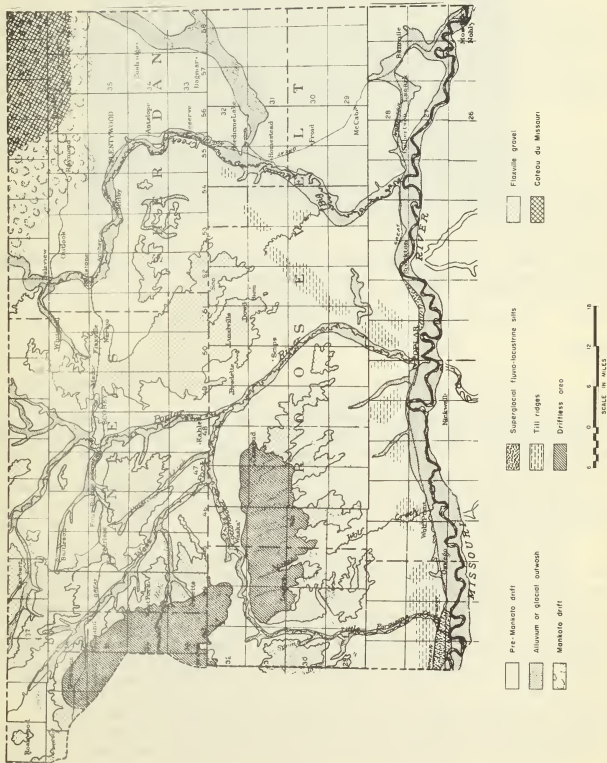
Of importance is a remnant plateau, known to geologists as the Flaxville Plateau, which is not covered by glacial deposits. It is situated in the west central part of the area centered in southern Daniels County. The level to gently rolling surface was above the glaciated plain, but its borders have had their surface features modified by ice action and are in places deeply indented by stream valleys, causing the formation of local hills, ridges, and buttes.

The greatest influence by the glaciation on the drainage of the area was the diversion of the Missouri River near Poplar, Roosevelt County. Its former course was northeast from Poplar through Medicine Lake and Westby in Sheridan County, into North Dakota, much the same as the course to be followed by the Missouri Diversion Canal proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation. This pre-glacial valley ranges from 5 to 10 miles in width, has gentle slopes and may be traced by shallow depressions and lakes. Stratified gravel deposits outcrop locally below the sandy drift in the bottom of the old valley. The principal formations underlying the area are the Fort Union, Tullock, Hell Creek, and Lance. The Fort Union and Lance formations carry beds of lignite coal from which a supply of fuel is obtained for local use and their sandstone layers yield a good quality of water.

Climate

The climate of the area is continental, characterized by low and relatively erratic rainfall, very cold and windy winters and warm summers, great extremes and sudden changes. The average annual precipitation for weather stations within and adjacent to the area ranges from approximately 10 inches at Ophim in Valley County, to almost 13 inches at Medicine Lake. Most of the precipitation falls from May

PHYSICOGRAPHIC MAP, MISSOURI-SOURIS AREA, MONTANA



through September during the growing season.

The average frost free period ranges from 114 days at Outlook in Sheridan County to 125 days at Poplar. The maximum temperature recorded in the area is 117 degrees Fahrenheit at Medicine Lake and the minimum is -63 degrees at Poplar. Moderate temperatures are prevalent in spite of these occasional extremes as is typical of the Great Plains. Average January temperature for the area is 7 degrees, average July temperature is 67 degrees, and mean annual temperature is 42 degrees.

The rigorous climate limits the land use to production of small grains, hay and native forage plants. It is particularly favorable for the production of spring wheat. Heavy snows, blizzards and prolonged cold spells make it necessary to provide shelter and supplementary feed for livestock during the winter months. This requirement has been particularly emphasized during the past several seasons when feeding operations have lasted as long as four months each winter. Frequent hail storms and occasional prolonged seasonal drouths and early frosts cause crop damage. Strong winds are common, particularly during the spring months, and soil blowing is experienced on some of the lighter soils.

Soils

The soils of the area, based on productivity and use, are nearly coextensive with the topographic regions, the cultivated areas being confined largely to the smooth flat or undulating uplands and drainage valleys, the farming-grazing lands to the rolling or smooth stony areas, and the uncultivated grazing soils to the sharply rolling uplands and stony land. Alkali conditions prevent cultivation of localized areas of the flat bottom land. Glacial boulders are scattered throughout the area and must be removed from the land as shown in photograph number 1.

The soils classified as Williams loams are considered the best soils of the area for dry farming and are the dominant soils of the smooth upland of the eastern half of the area. They occupy the broad interstream divides, and surface relief for the most part ranges from almost flat to gently rolling but in places is broken by ridges, lakes and depressions. Exclusive grain growing is the most common type of land use on the Williams loams, but where much grazing land is near by, grain growing is combined with livestock raising. They owe their preeminence in wheat production to high fertility, a large percentage of organic matter which improves the texture of the surface layer producing a mellow, easily tilled soil retentive of moisture, and a smooth surface which allows the use of large scale machines.

The Williams sandy loams differ from the Williams loams mainly in the sandier texture of both surface soils and subsoils, resulting in a more leached condition of the surface soils with lower moisture holding



Photograph 1
Glacial rocks and boulders cleared from cultivated
lands in eastern Roosevelt County.

capacity and a consequent lower productivity. They occur mainly along the old valley of the Missouri River. Generally farming-grazing practices dominate the use of these soils.

Second only to the Williams loams in productivity are the Daniels loams which constitute the soils found on the Flaxville Plateau. On account of their fertility, good water-holding capacity, and smooth surface, they are devoted primarily to grain growing, chiefly wheat, with combined livestock raising and grain growing on the more sandy phases. The Scobey loams located generally in the area covered by the Fort Peck Indian Reservation are not quite so deep nor productive as the Williams and Daniels loams. The climate is a little drier in this area and the soils are more subject to wind blowing, but they do support dry farming on a large scale with exclusive grain growing still the most important type of land use and a combination of livestock and grain production second.

The Cheyenne gravelly loams occur on the high terraces of the larger streams and in the valleys of many of the pre-glacial streams throughout the area. Locally the benches are eroded into low hills and ridges, but most of them have a gently sloping surface. Dry farming, irrigation and grazing are all practiced on these soils with grazing becoming more predominant than on the soils previously discussed. The

Cheyenne gravelly loams support a good cover of grama and associated grasses.

The Williams stony loams represent areas of the Williams loams which have been badly eroded such as the slopes of the high benches in Daniels County and the morainic ridges in the northeastern part of Sheridan County. Likewise, the Scobey stony loams occur in close association with the Scobey loams. The surface of both of these soils is hummocky, consisting of numerous mounds, ridges, potholes and boulders generally precluding cultivation, thus making it chiefly valuable for grazing.

The name Bainville loams has been given to a group of shallow immature soils overlying sandstone and shales where erosion has removed all or a large part of the glacial drift, and a thin soil has developed. The greater part of the area covered by these soils is too rough for cultivation, supports a variable cover of bluegrama and threadleaf sedge, and is chiefly valuable for grazing. There are a few localized areas of dune sands and badlands very low in productivity and only fair for grazing.

Minerals

This area lies within the geologic structure known as the Williston Basin. Significant oil and gas discoveries have been made recently in this Basin and indications point to extensive exploration and development of these mineral resources. Several wells are in production. Early in 1952 competitive bidding had reached a high of \$175.00 per acre for oil and gas leases in Daniels County. In view of these potentialities the Federal Government will retain control of the mineral rights on the public domain lands, and will issue leases for their exploration under the mineral leasing act in conformity with the current practice on thousands of acres of privately owned lands on which the mineral rights were reserved by the Government.

Some of the lakes in eastern Sheridan County, previously mentioned, contain fresh water, others only slightly saline water, and others concentrated brines. In some of the lakes containing concentrated brines, sodium sulfate is found in sufficient quantities to be mined and processed. Development of these deposits has been negligible. This may be attributed to several factors such as the lack of adequate reserves of the deposit for economic development, lack of available water for processing, accessibility, fuel and labor supply, transportation and distance from market. Due to the alkalinity and salinity of the lands adjacent to these lakes, typical native vegetation is inland saltgrass and other adapted species. Their physical properties limit and restrict their utilization for other purposes to such a degree that it is probable that their only value will be their eventual utilization for sodium sulphate development.

Bedrock beneath the glacial drift covering much of the area is composed of the sandstones and shales of the Tongue River member of the Fort Union formation. Beds of lignite are abundant and crystals of iron sulphide and of gypsum are scattered through the Tongue River member. Old abandoned coal pits and mines are scattered over the area, very few still being in use. Development of these lignite deposits for liquid fuel conversion, thermal power and chemurgy is within the realm of possibility. Thermal power may be used to "firm up" hydroelectric power, or as a supplement thereto. Aluminum reduction and other metal treating plants may become possible industrial developments with the presence of low cost power.

Natural Vegetative Cover

The rolling grass-covered prairies of the area are destitute of native trees and large shrubs except along protected drainage courses. Along these streams are found greenash, boxelder, native poplar and cottonwood; all scrub trees of no commercial value. Along the streams and draws there are shrub thickets of willow, serviceberry, chokecherry, buffaloberry, snowberry, and rose. On the rolling plains grasslands, tall, mid, and short grasses abound.

The principal native vegetation consists chiefly of bluestem wheatgrass (*Agropyron smithi*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), threadleaf sedge (*Carex filifolia*), needleand thread grass, (*Stipa comata*), prairie sandreedgrass (*Calamovilfa longifolia*), prairie junegrass (*Koeleria cristata*), stonyhills muhly (*Muhlenbergia cuspidata*), and the bluestems (*Adropogon furcatus* and *scoparius*). Creeping juniper occurs on the exposed outcrops of the Fort Union and Lance formations as shown in photograph number 2. The lands devoted to grazing are generally considered good to excellent in both quality and quantity of forage produced. Native hay is cut from the natural meadows and even from some of the uplands. Most of the grazing lands have a carrying capacity of approximately three acres per animal unit month. The nearly level plains lands produce fine stands of bluestem wheatgrass in favorable years, as shown in photograph number 3.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FACTORS

Area History and Agricultural Development

Early activities of white men in the area were largely confined to trapping and trading with the Indians. Indian use of the area is attested by frequent teepee rings as shown in photograph number 4. Fort Union, near the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers near the southeastern corner of the area, was the fur-trading post which



Photograph 2
Large patch of creeping juniper on
a hillside outcrop of the Fort
Union formation.



Photograph 3
Heavy stand of native bluestem wheatgrass
on level plains, 1952.

outfitted early adventurers for operations along these two rivers. Early transport was by river steamer, canoe and horse. Jerkline outfits of twenty-two teams hauled freight from the steamer landings. The Northern Pacific railroad served Fort Union in 1882 and the Great Northern line was built along the southern border of the area in 1888. Freighters used six horse teams to transport goods to inland points. With the coming of the railroads and cessation of trouble with the Indians, early pioneers began raising stock in the area, and this continued until about 1906 when dry farming began to assume considerable importance. Passage of the enlarged homestead act of 1909, high prices for flax and wheat, and favorable climatic conditions caused a rapid influx of homesteaders which soon made ranching of minor importance, confining it to the more broken portions of the area.

A second wave of homesteading activity was experienced in 1912-13 when the Great Northern completed a branch line from Bainville in Roosevelt County, through Plentywood, Sheridan County, to Scobey, thus extending grain farming into what is now Daniels County and beyond. This branch was supplemented by a westward extension of the Minneapolis, Saint Paul and Sault Sainte Marie Railroad a year later through northern Sheridan County and as far as Whitetail in Daniels County. This marked the beginning of the real agricultural development of the area. In 1926 the Great Northern branch line was extended to Opheim, facilitating development of lands in this vicinity. In 1913, unallotted lands on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation were thrown open but settlement



Photograph 4
Old Indian tepee rings are numerous in area;
hat in center is for comparative size.



Photograph 5
Modern mechanized farming in northwestern
Sheridan County

lagged till 1914-15, after the more desirable agricultural lands off the Reservation had been taken up. The Reservation lands were in general more broken and better adapted to grazing than to dry farming.

The period during and immediately after the First World War was unfavorable to crop production and the better farmers added livestock enterprises as a safety factor. Considerable liquidation was forced on the less well established units, especially on the Reservation. This was followed by a period of good years and fair prices which, together with the consolidation of smaller units as a result of liquidation, set the stage for a shift to mechanized farming during the late 1920's. The effect of the severe drouth of the 1930's was low crop yields, feed and seed loans, emergency sales of livestock, relief, emmigration, and further liquidation and consolidation which resulted in a definite increase in diversified operations. Continually increasing prices for both wheat and livestock through the Second World War and up to the present time have acted to stabilize this diversified type of operation.

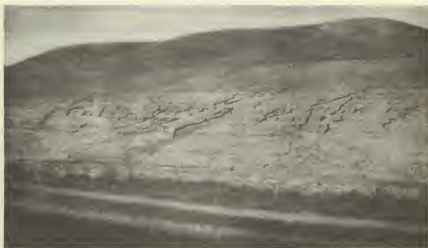
Public Facilities

The area is served by the main line of the Great Northern Railway and by branch lines of that road, and the Minneapolis, Saint Paul and Saint Sainte Marie line, as described in the preceding section.



Photograph 6
Newly broken
prairie in north-
western Daniels
County, 1950.

Photograph 7
Damage result-
ing from a 4
inch storm in
August, 1950,
on submarginal
summer fallow
in northeastern
Daniels County.
This land is to
steep to be
farmed.



Photograph 8
Old blown out
road bed, result
of wind erosion
in northeastern
Valley County,
1952.

The highway and rural road system spreading over the area is adequate for local demand, but may need further development to support the additional traffic imposed upon it by the oil, irrigation development and survey work being carried on in the area at the present time. U. S. Highway No. 2 parallels the Great Northern Railway's main line skirting the southern boundary of the area; Montana State Highway No. 5 runs west from Westby through Plentywood to Scobey; there it connects with Montana State Highway No. 13, which runs south from the Canadian border through Whitetail and Flaxville, Daniels County, through Scobey, to a point seven miles east of Wolf Point in Roosevelt County, where it intersects U. S. Highway No. 2, thence south across the Missouri River.

In the eastern part of the area Montana State Highway No. 16 runs south from the Canadian border through Plentywood and Culbertson and on south across the Missouri River. All these are hard-surfaced all-weather highways. Several miles of improved "farm to market" roads and many hundreds of miles of gravelled and graded county and Indian Service roads serve the area. On these secondary and lower grade roads, the Missouri River is crossed by means of combination railway and auto bridges, as shown in photograph number 9, by ferry as depicted in photograph number 10, and even over the ice in the winter time.

There are no schools of collegiate level in the area, the nearest being the Northern Montana College of Education at Havre. High schools and elementary schools are located in the larger towns, and rural elementary schools are found in nearly all the smaller towns and communities. The Indian children on the reservation attend the public schools and the boarding high school at the Indian Agency in Poplar. There are hospitals at the five larger towns in the area, and churches of various denominations at most of the towns and larger communities. Farm marketing and supply centers with grain elevators and railroad facilities are located in the area's 36 towns and communities served by a railroad. The use and type of these facilities is shown in photographs 11 and 12.

Rural electrification cooperatives serving the area are the Sheridan County, Northern Electric, and the Valley County, all under the development program of the Rural Electrification Association. Hydro-electric power is provided from Fort Peck Dam near the southwest corner of the area, over the transmission lines of the Bureau of Reclamation and by wheeling arrangements with the Montana-Dakota Utilities Company. The Bureau of Reclamation has three transmission lines in the area. The Fort Peck to Williston and Fort Peck to Glendive lines are 115 kilovolt lines passing through Wolf Point. A 34½ kilovolt line extends to Wolf Point from Fort Peck.



Photograph 9
Combination railway and auto toll drawbridge across
the Missouri River near Snowden.



Photograph 10
Ferry used to transport cars and trucks across the
Missouri River near Poplar, 1951.



Photograph 11
Bumper wheat crop and a shortage of railroad cars
resulted in long lines of trucks waiting for days
to be emptied, Scobey, 1950.



Photograph 12
More wheat trucks waiting for railroad cars,
Macon elevator near Wolf Point, 1950.

Recreation and Wildlife

The recreational development of the area is limited to small picnic areas on the Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge, at Brush Lake in southeastern Sheridan County, and near the larger towns. A Boy Scout Camp has been developed in the badland breaks 15 miles southwest of Plentywood. Additional recreational facilities are provided at Fort Peck Lake. Swimming, boating and fishing are provided on Medicine Lake and the Missouri River. The lakes in the eastern part of the area provide excellent migratory waterfowl hunting in the fall and skating in the winter. Deer and pheasant hunting are only fair.

Wildlife, including deer and antelope, fur bearers, and game birds, is a resource of the area which is to be considered in connection with a land use and conservation program. It is recognized that there is a heavy demand from the local public for an increased big game population in this area. It is also recognized that the range livestock and ranching business is one of the principal industries and one which depends upon the public and private range lands for its existence. These conflicting uses must be kept in balance with available feed resources and in keeping with proper land use practices, all of which is contingent upon the full cooperation of both public and private landholding interests. The Bureau of Reclamation has estimated that local day use by sportsmen in the area would justify an expenditure of \$45,000 for the development of recreational facilities at the site of the proposed Medicine Lake Reservoir.



Photograph 13
Potentially irrigable land along the Missouri River.
Left bank was cut back by the spring flood of 1952.

Area Economy

Up to the present time the economy of the area has depended primarily upon small grain dry farming and livestock production, with each claiming an almost equal amount of the total area. The principal grain crop is hard red spring wheat and this with some other small grains accounts for the larger share of the area's total income, with livestock production next. There is a great variability in wheat yields and livestock numbers tend to fluctuate inversely with wheat production. Cattle are to be found throughout the area and many bands of sheep roam the hills in the Indian Reservation. The recent discovery of oil in this locality, with its implied development activity, may have a profound effect on the area's economy in the future.

Of interest to the economy of the area is the fact that almost half of the total area is included within the boundaries of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation and 9 per cent of the total area is State land. The State school lands are particularly noteworthy in Daniels County where almost one-third of the county area is owned by the State of Montana. The gigantic Bureau of Reclamation irrigation project being initiated in the area will have an appreciable affect on the area's economy. Vacant and unappropriated public domain land constitutes less than one per cent of the total land area, consequently its disposition would have little influence on the economy of the area.

Population

The population of the area reached a peak during the late 1920's and has decreased from approximately 29,000 in 1930, 25,000 in 1940, to less than 23,000 in 1950, leaving an average of somewhat more than three persons per square mile at the present time. This has come about through a marked decrease in rural farm and ranch living as the population in the larger towns in the area has increased during this period. In 1930, 62 per cent of the area's population lived on farms and ranches compared with only 42 per cent in 1950. Wolf Point is the largest town in the area with a population of 2,547, followed by Plentywood with 1,856, Scooby with 1,623, Poplar with 1,157, Culbertson with 585, and Frazer, Valley County, with 575. The 1950 census lists 43 smaller towns and communities in the area with populations of less than 500.

LAND OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS, EXISTING AND PROPOSED

There are several public land management programs in existence in the area. The accompanying map indicates the location and extent of land areas under each of these programs. The acreages of land involved in each of these programs are indicated in table 1.

Management Program for Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management

The lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management comprise about three-fourths of one per cent of the entire area, or 30,045 acres, 544 acres of which are permanently withdrawn for the International Boundary Reservation adjacent to the Canadian Boundary Line, and 1,058 acres of which have been withdrawn for the Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge to be discussed in a subsequent section of this report. Excluding the International Boundary Reservation, the public domain land lies in 371 tracts mostly approximately 40 acres in size. The largest tract comprises 2600 acres of rough river breaks (photograph 14) in southeastern Roosevelt County, and the smallest is a lot of 0.11 acres adjacent to the Big Muddy River also in Roosevelt County. A few of these tracts have been disposed of recently by public sale. The International Boundary Reservation was established by a proclamation of the President, dated May 3, 1912, (37 stat. 1741), which provided that all unappropriated public lands lying within sixty feet of the Canadian Boundary Line be reserved from entry, settlement or other form of appropriation. The location and size of each tract of public domain land is shown on the map in the pocket at the back of this book.



Photograph 14
Rough river breaks in southeastern Roosevelt County,
part of 2600 acre tract of public domain.

Table 1. - Landownership by Counties Within the Missouri-Souris Area in Montana, 1952 (Acres) 1/

Land Class	Outside Grazing District				Inside Grazing District Valley	Total
	Daniels	Roosevelt	Sheridan	Valley		
Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management:						
Unappropriated and unreserved Public Domain:						
Withdrawn for International Boundary Reservation: 4/	7,815 ^{2/} 337	7,142 ^{2/} 40	11,919 ^{2/} 94		1,567 ^{2/} 113	28,443 544
Withdrawn for Wildlife Refuge: 5/						1,058
Total Bureau of Land Management:	8,152	7,182	13,031		1,680	30,045
Lands Administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs:						
Fort Peck Indian Reservation:						
Government Purchase on the Reservation:	63,025	661,061	72,090	272,594		1,068,770
Indian Allotments Outside of Reservation:	3,120	48,494	22,174	33,042		81,536
Total Bureau of Indian Affairs:	66,145	721,043	94,264	305,636		36,782
Lands Administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service:						
Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge: 6/		1,726	29,976			31,702
Lands Administered by the State of Montana:						
School Lands:	258,935	25,523	46,645		28,387	359,490
Water Area:	258,935	7,710	3,504			11,214
Total State of Montana		33,233	50,149		28,387	370,704
Lands Administered by the Soil Conservation Service:						
Milk River Land Utilization Project LU-MT-2: 7/					4,080	4,080
Private Lands:						
Total, all classes:	912,421	744,358	902,626	162,495	156,886	2,545,554

Total, all classes:

- 1/ Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Land Management, Region III, Billings, Montana
- 2/ Administered by Montana Grazing District No. 2 under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended.
- 3/ Administered by Montana Grazing District No. 1 under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended.
- 4/ A proclamation by the President, dated May 3, 1912, (37 stat. 1741) provides that all unappropriated public lands lying within 60 feet of the Canadian Boundary line are reserved from entry, settlement or other form of appropriation.
- 5/ In Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service as a result of withdrawal.
- 6/ Acreages do not include the 1,058 acres of public domain listed under Bureau of Land Management administration above, (5/); 6,633 acres of this are classified as water area.
- 7/ Only a small portion of the Milk River Land Utilization Project LU-MT-2 is embraced by the Missouri-Souris-Montana area.

The remaining 28,443 acres of public domain are widely scattered throughout the area as small, isolated and disconnected tracts, having the common characteristic of limited usefulness and value because of physical and climatic limitations, and are primarily valuable for the grazing of livestock. Approximately one per cent of this public land is valuable for mineral development as a source of sodium sulfate. Approximately two per cent is suitable for dry farming, and three per cent is potentially suitable for irrigation development in connection with projects being planned by the Bureau of Reclamation. The cultivable lands consist of small isolated tracts and do not constitute an economic unit by themselves, but could be used in conjunction with adjoining lands. Some twenty per cent of the remaining public domain has some value for wildlife purposes; the 1,058 acres now withdrawn for the Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge falls in this category. Practically all of the land classified as being valuable for other purposes is also suitable for grazing, and native hay is harvested on part of this.

The 1,567 acres of public domain lying in that part of Valley County embraced by this study area, are included inside the boundaries of Montana District I and are administered under section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended. Headquarters for Montana District I are located at Malta, Montana. The remaining 26,876 acres (1,058 administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service being excluded) located in Daniels, Sheridan and Roosevelt Counties are outside the boundaries of a Grazing District, and are administered under section 15 of the Taylor Act through Montana District II with headquarters at Miles City, Montana.

The Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, with its amendments, was enacted to "stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range, and for other purposes". In order to promote the highest use of the public domain lands pending its final disposal, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to establish grazing districts embracing vacant unappropriated and unreserved public domain lands in the United States.

Permits or licenses for grazing privileges on the public lands are granted to qualified applicants engaged in the livestock business who own or control sufficient base property that will, when used with the public land, provide for a year round operation. Class and numbers of stock, and season or period of use, are specified in the permit. The permits or licenses are usually for a term of ten years but can be amended, reduced or even cancelled under certain conditions.

Grazing use of the public domain within grazing districts is integrated with the use of the base properties or the privately owned or controlled lands of the operator, so that together the public and privately controlled lands, and other lands including other public lands,

form a year-long operation for the class and number of livestock that the unit will support without damage to the land or its resources. Consequently, the loss of any material part of either the privately controlled base property or the public range may cause a serious disturbance to an established operation.

The Taylor Act also provided for the administration, under a leasing system, of those public lands so situated as not to justify their inclusion in any grazing district. Under the leasing system, the stockmen owning or controlling adjacent lands have a preference right to lease the public land. Leases are usually granted for a period of ten years. The leased public domain is used in conjunction with the privately owned or controlled lands in supplying feed for a stipulated number of livestock for a definite period of the year.

Due to the character of the public lands and the small acreage involved, the program of the Bureau of Land Management in this area will in general be one of disposition through exchange or sale. The policy with reference to the disposal of isolated tracts of public land which are not needed in connection with, or which cannot be effectively and efficiently administered under the administrative and/or management program of this Bureau is to dispose of such lands to other federal, state, or municipal governmental agencies, in the order listed, providing the land is suitable for their use and management. The national welfare and the public interest must be benefited by such transaction, and the use of these lands must be compatible with conservation principles. Precautions would be taken to insure against creating or aggravating a public land problem, and disturbing the local land-use economy. After the needs of these governmental agencies have been considered, it is proposed that the remaining lands be offered for public sale.

At the time of this writing the State of Montana had an application for land exchange pending with this Bureau, as provided for in section 8 of the Taylor Act, whereby certain State owned lands within Glacier National Park would be exchanged for the public domain lands in this study area as well as in other counties outside of this area. This appears to be a practicable and desirable means of disposition, and would surely benefit the public interest.

A summarized description of each of the legal subdivisions of public domain land by counties, showing description, size, character, suitability, classification, and other pertinent data relating to each tract, is presented in table 2. A complete and detailed report of each tract, is on file in the Regional Office of the Bureau of Land Management in Billings, Montana. Table 3 explains the methods used in classifying land use capability for these lands. The area map shows the location of the lands.

Over a period of years considerable acreage of land along the Missouri has been accreted to the Government due to the continual change in the course of the river. Also included in this category are the islands which belonged to the Government but were never surveyed. Eventually these lands may be surveyed and plats made of the new lands formed as a result of accretion. Conversely, some of the lands have been lost by the Government as a result of degradation along the river bank.

Because of the comparatively small percentage of public domain lands under the jurisdiction of this Bureau remaining in the area, it is anticipated that their disposition will have little effect upon area economy.

Management Program for Lands Administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs

Administration of the Indian lands in the project area is divided as to those within the boundaries of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, and the Indian allotment lands outside the Reservation scattered throughout eastern Roosevelt, Sheridan and Daniels Counties. There are 1,844,534 acres, or 44 per cent of the project area, embraced by the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, 38 per cent of which has gone into private ownership or has been fee patented by the Indians. The Indian trust lands are administered by the Fort Peck Indian Agency with headquarters at Poplar. In 1913 a land surplus was declared on the Reservation and all unallotted lands were thrown open to homestead entry, but the more desirable lands had already been taken up and the available lands were in general more broken and better adapted to grazing than to dry farming, consequently settlement lagged. In the early 1940's the Tribal Council exercised the right granted them under the Wheeler-Howard Act of 1934 which provided that all vacant unappropriated lands, formerly Indian, could be restored to tribal ownership, and they reacquired all such lands on the Reservation. As there is no public domain remaining within the boundaries of the Reservation, no detailed field classification investigations were made in this portion of the area under this Bureau's land classification program.

The Indian allotment lands, as dealt with in this report, consist of parcels of land outside the Reservation boundary which have been allotted to Indians in lieu of, or due to insufficiency of, lands within the boundaries of a reservation. They are trust patented to individual Indians and are under the custodial administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In this project area there are approximately 36,782 acres of such lands remaining that were allotted to the Turtle Mountain Indians, formerly of the Chippewa Tribe. At the present time they are being administered by the Fort Peck Indian Agency. These Indian lands, both on the Reservation and the allotments, when not used by the Indians themselves, are being leased out on a yearly basis at a minimum of \$0.25 per acre per year for grazing, and as much as \$5.00 per acre per year for arable lands. The grazing lands are assigned a flat over-

all carrying capacity of an average of 25 acres per animal unit per year. The Fort Peck Agency is encouraging the practice of leasing farm lands for one-fourth of the crop.

Four irrigation units have been developed in the area by the Indian Irrigation Service. These units are located on the Fort Peck Reservation. The largest unit is the Wolf Point-Frazer unit between Frazer and Wolf Point. The Little Porcupine unit is located near Frazer. The Poplar unit is along the Poplar River near Poplar, Montana. The Big Muddy unit is located along Big Muddy Creek near Blair, Montana. The total acreage under constructed works is 22,434 acres, of which 6,647 acres were irrigated in 1951. Inadequate water supply was responsible for nonirrigation of 10,112 acres in 1951, 4,392 acres on the Big Muddy unit and 5,720 acres on the Poplar unit. There were 5,675 acres which were not irrigated although water was available, an area which 85 per cent of the 6,647 acres irrigated. The ultimate irrigable acreage planned for these projects is 30,238 acres. About 78 per cent of the land is in Indian ownership, the balance being privately owned in fee.

Management Program for Lands Administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service

The Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge located in eastern Roosevelt and southern Sheridan Counties embraces a total of 32,760 acres, of which 8,633 acres are classified as water area, and 1,058 acres are public domain lands withdrawn for wildlife purposes. These lands are all administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service with headquarters on the refuge near the town of Medicine Lake. The primary purpose of the refuge is to provide a nesting and resting place for migratory waterfowl. However, upland game birds, deer and antelope are also provided for. A public hunting area has been designated on the Refuge which affords excellent hunting of migratory waterfowl in season. Some small picnic areas with tables, stoves or grills, portable water, sanitation facilities and playgrounds have been developed for public use on the refuge, and swimming, boating and fishing are also provided for.

Management Program for Lands Administered by the State of Montana

As 9 per cent of the total area, or 370,704 acres, is administered by the State of Montana, state land administration policies have a marked influence in the area. This percentage total is further increased to 16 percent by subtracting from the total project area the area of the Indian Reservation which contains no state land. Daniels County is almost one-third state land. This unusually large amount of State ownership is due to the fact that the State used this area to make lieu selections to indemnify itself for school lands which it did not secure in other areas. Included in this total state land figure are 11,214 acres classified as water area on the original General Land Office survey plats, lying in Roosevelt and Sheridan Counties, consisting of numerous small lakes or lake beds and the Missouri River.

At the time of this writing, in July 1952, the State had an application for land exchange pending with this Bureau, as provided for in section 8 of the Taylor Act, whereby the state owned lands in Glacier National Park would be exchanged for the public domain lands in this study area as well as in other counties outside of this area. This appears to be practicable and desirable as it would tend to consolidate and block up state owned lands in an area where they are already concentrated, thus improving the management program of these lands. At the same time the ownership and management program in Glacier National Park would be simplified and improved, thus benefiting the national welfare and the public interest.

Management Program for Lands Administered by the Soil Conservation Service, and Soil Conservation Districts

A relatively new part of the public land picture in this project area arises from land purchases by the Federal Government. Under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed "to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization, including the retirement of lands which are submarginal or not primarily suitable for cultivation, in order thereby to correct maladjustments in land use, and thus assist in controlling soil erosion, increasing reforestation, and preserving natural resources, and mitigating flood damage". To effectuate the program he was authorized to acquire by purchase, gift, or devise, or by transfer from any agency of the United States, submarginal land and land not primarily suitable for cultivation, and to protect, improve, develop, and administer any property so acquired. The object of such purchases has been to balance the land resources with the population dependent upon it for support. The policy has been to shift land use practices from precarious and frequently disastrous cash grain farming to a combination of forage cropland-range livestock production. The Act prohibits the sale of any lands so acquired into private ownership, but an amendment does permit land exchange on an equal value basis.

Consideration has been given by the Bureau of Land Management to the close relationship of the public domain with these acquired lands and how their related uses, management, development, and improvement can best be achieved in the interests of individual, community, and national welfare. In eastern Valley County there are 4,080 acres of these lands, amounting to somewhat more than two per cent of the total area of that portion of Valley County embraced by the Missouri-Souris-Montana study area. These repurchased lands are administered by the Soil Conservation Service through the Milk River Land Utilization Project LU-MT-2.

Four Soil Conservation Districts are contained within the study area. These districts have been organized pursuant to the Soil Conservation Districts Law of the State of Montana as governmental subdivisions

of the state and are authorized to cooperate with and obtain assistance from any private, State or Federal agency in carrying out soil and moisture conservation operations and in effecting wise land use on all private, State and Federal lands within its boundaries upon obtaining consent of the landowners or agencies having jurisdiction thereof. The Soil Conservation Service maintains work units at Culbertson and Scobey to service these districts. The organized districts with their area, approximate number of farms, and their location within the project area are shown in the following tabulation:

Name of Soil Conservation District	Area (Acres)	Number of Farms	County
Reserve	1,054,260	1,113	Sheridan
Culbertson-Bainville	1,365,290	680	Southern Roosevelt
Froid	131,200	169	Northeastern Roosevelt
Daniels	923,520	675	Daniels

Land Administration and Irrigation Projects Proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation

Irrigation development on a gigantic scale is being planned by the Bureau of Reclamation in the area. According to present proposals, the Missouri Diversion Unit would comprise the following major features: The Missouri Diversion Dam, to be constructed on the Missouri River approximately 22 miles downstream from the existing Fort Peck Dam. The diversion dam has been redesigned to a thirty-foot height in order to secure a power drop. Capacity of the power installation would be 18,000 kilowatts. Annual power production is estimated to be 115,554,000 kilowatt hours.

Eight irrigation areas are being contemplated on the north side of the Missouri to be supplied from the diversion dam to the North Dakota border. These projects would embrace more than 100,000 acres of irrigable land, to be served by a main gravity canal, the Missouri Canal, which would also supply municipal water to Wolf Point, Poplar and Fraser. The irrigable acreage could readily be increased by the addition of pumping units above the Missouri Canal.

This canal could also be expanded to serve as a supply canal for the proposed Medicine Lake Reservoir, which would be a regulating reservoir for some 1,000,000 acres of irrigable land in the Missouri-Souris Division in North Dakota. According to present proposals, the Medicine Lake Reservoir would be created by the construction of a dam

across Lake Creek Valley near the town of Medicine Lake. The newly created body of water would be somewhat coincident with, but much larger than the existing Medicine Lake. However, it is quite probable that this proposal will be abandoned in favor of pumping directly from the Garrison Reservoir for the North Dakota Units. Water could also be diverted from the Missouri Diversion Dam for use on several proposed irrigation areas on the south side of the Missouri.

Private Lands

A total of 2,545,554 acres or 61 per cent of the project area is privately owned land. Over half of the private lands are farm lands, used almost exclusively for the production of cereals, mostly spring wheat. Nearly all of the farm land is managed under an alternate cropping system with strip farming without irrigation. Nearly half of the private lands are used for grazing. Most operators combine dry farming and livestock, but some are exclusively grain farmers and others conduct a grazing enterprise without any farming.

Table 2.- Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Missouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1962 ¹

Montana Principal Meridian			Subdivision	Acres	General Land Character	Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification %	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management
Twp.	Range	Sec.							
North East									
Daniels County									
33	45	1	Lot 1 SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄ , NE ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄	39.97	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		4	SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄ , NE ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄	80.00	Rolling to very hummocky	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		9	Lot 6 SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	53.14	Hilly to rough	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
33	46	1	SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		1	Lots 2, 3 SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	80.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		3	Lot 1 SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	40.27	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		3, 4	SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄ , SE ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄	341.08	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		9, 10	Lots 5, 6, Lots 7, 8 SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄ , NE ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄	55.27	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		11	Lot 5 SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	55.12	Undulating, very hummocky	Grazing	V	Grazing	State/Private
		12	Lot 5 SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	55.29	Rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
33	47	2	Lot 3 SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	41.69	Rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		5	SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	Private
		6	SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	40.00	Hilly, cut by coulees	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄			Flat, old river channel	Grazing	V	Grazing	Private
33	48	2	Lots 1, 2 SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	84.77	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		3	Lot 2 SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	42.35	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		4	NE ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing, Highway	VI	Grazing, Highway	State/Private
		11	Lot 8 SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	53.84	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
33	49	3	SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	40.00	Hilly, cut by large old coulee	Grazing	VI	Grazing	Private
		7	Lot 10 SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	50.75	Rolling, cut by wide old channel	Grazing	VI	Grazing	Private
33	51	2	Lot 2 SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	41.64	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	V	Grazing	Private
		2	Lot 1 SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	40.24	Rolling	Grazing	VI	Reservoir	Private
34	44	29	NE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	80.00	Rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		30	Lots 2, 3, SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄ , NE ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄	156.00	Hilly, some cliff outcroppings	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
34	45	5	SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		15	NE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	80.00	Very rough, hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		28	SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄ , SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄		160.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
34	45	33	SE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private

-Continued

Table 2.- Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Missouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1952 1/ -Continued

Montana Principal Meridian			Subdivision	Acres	General Land Character	Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification %	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management
Twp.	Range North	Sec. East							
Daniels County									
34	45	34	S½NE¼	80.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		35	N½NE¼	160.00	Rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
34	46	17	S½SE¼	40.00	Hilly and rough, 10 acres flat	Grazing	10/III,30/VI	Cultivation	State/Private
		18	S½NE¼, E½NE¼, Lot 2	197.50	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		26,27	S½SE¼, SE¼SE¼	360.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		35	N½NE¼, SE¼SE¼	80.00	Rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
34	47	22	S½NE¼	165.66	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		31	NE¼SE¼, SE¼NE¼, Lots 2,3	80.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	Private
34	48	1	N½NE¼ (Lots 1, 2)	35.07	Hilly ridge top	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		7	Lot 3	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	V	Grazing	State/Private
		13	SE¼NE¼	40.00	Rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		30	N½NE¼	80.00	Rolling and hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		30	E½SE¼	114.78	Rolling, cut by hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
34	49	25	Lots 1, 2, 3	40.00	Rolling, cut by healed coulees	Idle	V	Grazing	State/Private
		26	SE¼SE¼	40.00	Rolling, cut by old coulees	Grazing	VI	Grazing	Private
34	51	33	NE¼SE¼	40.00	Rolling, cut by old coulees	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		33	N½NE¼	40.00	Hilly, broken by old coulees	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
35	44	31	NE¼NE¼, Lot 1	77.24	Very hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
35	45	33	E½SE¼	80.00	Rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
35	47	27	N½SE¼	80.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
35	48	14	N½SE¼	40.00	Rolling to hilly, cut by coulees	Grazing	5/IV,35/VI	Grazing	State/Private
		23	S½SE¼	40.00	Rolling to hilly, cut by coulees	Grazing	VI	Cultivation	Private
		31	SE¼NE¼	40.00	Rolling	Grazing	10/IV,30/VI	Grazing	State/Private
		35	N½NE¼	80.00	Hilly, cut by old coulees	Grazing	VI	Cultivation	Private
35	49	7	S½NE¼	80.00	Hilly, cut by old coulees	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		7	Lot 3	37.31	Hilly, cut by old coulees	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		29	N½NE¼	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private

-Continued

Table 2.- Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Misouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1962 / -Continued

Montana Principal Meridian		Subdivision	Acres	General Land Character	Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification 2/	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management
Twp.	Range North East Sec.							
Daniels County								
35	51	8 NW¼, SE¼, W½ 9 SE¼, W½ 19 NE¼ 20 SW¼ 28 W½ 30 SW¼ 30 NE¼	80.00 120.00 40.00 120.00 40.00 40.00 40.00	Flat to rolling, cultivated Flat ridges, cut by deep coulees Rolling to hilly, cut by coulees Rough badlands Rolling Rolling Hilly	Cultivation Grazing Grazing Grazing Grazing Grazing Grazing	III VI VI VI 40/VII, 80/VII VI VI VI	Cultivation Grazing Grazing Grazing Grazing Grazing Grazing	State/Private State/Private State/Private Private State/Private State/Private State/Private
36	43	Lot 3 13 S¼ 18 Lot 2 25 SE¼ 30 S½ 20 S½	40.00 80.00 33.21 120.00 80.00 80.00	Hilly Rolling Rolling mesa to hilly and rough Hilly Rolling, small spring on tract	Grazing Grazing Grazing Grazing Grazing Grazing	VI VI VI VI VI VI	Grazing Grazing Grazing Grazing Grazing Grazing	State/Private State/Private State/Private State/Private State/Private State/Private
36	44	11 NW¼ 19, 30 NW¼, SE¼, W½ 22 SW¼, W½ 27 SW¼ 29 NE¼	320.00 120.00 80.00 40.00	Hilly, small spring on tract Hilly Rolling to hilly Flat to hilly, spring on tract	Grazing Grazing Grazing Grazing	VI VI VI VI	Spring Grazing Grazing Grazing	State/Private State/Private State/Private State/Private
36	47	18 NE¼	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Idle/Road	25/VI, 15/VI	Spring	State/Private
36	48	1, 12 SE¼, NE¼ 24 NE¼	80.00 40.00	Rolling to flat Flat to hilly and rough	Grazing Grazing	VI 8/VI, 32/VI	Cultivation Grazing	State/Private Private
36	49	25 SW¼ 7 NE¼ 17 S¼	40.00 80.00 80.00	Hilly, cut by old healed coulees Hilly to rough, cut by coulees Hilly and rough, (mineral filling)	Grazing Grazing Grazing	VI VI VI	Cultivation Grazing Grazing	Private State/Private Private
36	50	25 E¼ 29 S¼	80.00 40.00	Hilly Rolling to hilly	Grazing Grazing/Idle	VI VI	Grazing Grazing	State/Private State/Private
36	51	SE¼	40.00	Hilly and rough, cut by coulees	Grazing/Idle	VI	Grazing	State/Private

-Continued

Table 2.- Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Missouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1952 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Continued

Montana Principal Meridian			Subdivision	Acres	General Land Character	Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification $\frac{2}{4}$	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management
Twp.	Range	Sec.							
Daniels County									
36	51	7	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Flat to rough, cut by coulee	Grazing, Cultivation	8/III,32/VI	Grazing, Cultivation	Private
37	43	19	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Flat to gently undulating	Cultivation	II	Cultivation	State/Private
		15	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		22	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		22	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly, spring on tract	Grazing	VI	Grazing, Spring	State/Private
37	44	33	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly to rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		33	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		7	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 3						
		17	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$						
37	46	18	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	398.79	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing/Hay	State/Private
		18	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		18	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		37	Lot 6	40.00	Rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	Private
37	47	3	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	Private
		3	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Rolling	Grazing	8/III,32/VI	Grazing, Cultivation	State/Private
		17	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$						
		17	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$						
37	48	1	Lots 18, 19, 20	55.81	Rolling, 2 acres slough	Grazing/Idle	V	Grazing/Idle	State/Private
		1	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Flat to rolling, cut by slough	Grazing/Idle	V	Grazing/Idle	State/Private
		12	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	Private
		37	Lot 9	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
37	50	1	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly, cut by coulees	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		2	Lot 20	16.62	Rolling, cut by coulees	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		9	Lot 17	16.75	Hilly	Grazing/Idle	VI	Grazing	Private
		6	Lots 20, 21	34.02	Flat to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	Private
37	51	7	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing, Reservoir	State/Private
		7	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$						
		14	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Flat to undulating	Grazing/Hay	III	Cultivation, Grazing/Hay	State/Private
		14	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$						

-Continued

Table 2.- Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Missouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1982 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Continued

Montana Principal Meridian			Subdivision	Acres	General Land Character	Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification 2/	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management
Twp.	Range	North East Sec.							
Daniels County									
37	50	21	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Flat through rolling to hilly	Cultivation, Grazing/Idle	10/III-30/VI	Cultivation	Private
		23	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Flat to rolling, cut by coulees	Grazing	V	Grazing	State/Private
		23	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Flat to rolling, cut by coulees	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		25	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		26	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing/Idle	V	Grazing	State/Private
		30	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing/Idle	V	Grazing	State/Private
		33	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		34	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Rolling, cut by old coulees	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
Sheridan County									
31	55	3+4+9	Lot 6+ Lot 1+ Lot 1 $\frac{4}{4}$	12.57	Flat sandy river bench	Grazing, Cultivation	8/III-4.57/V	Cultivation,	Federal
		21	Lot 1 $\frac{4}{4}$	3.14	Flat sandy river bench	Grazing	V	Hay/Grazing	Federal
		21	Lot 2 $\frac{4}{4}$	0.53	Flat sandy river bench	Grazing	V	Hay/Grazing	Federal
		28	Lot 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.15	Flat sandy river bench	Wildlife, Hay/Grazing	V	Wildlife,	Federal
		33	Lot 4, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	67.35	5 acres flat, rest inundated	Hay/Grazing	5/V: 62.35/VIII	Wildlife,	Federal
		33	Lot 3+ Lot 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.78	Flat Lake shore	Hay/Grazing	V	Wildlife,	Federal
31	56	2+3	Lot 3+ Lot 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.78	Flat Lake shore	Hay/Grazing	V	Wildlife,	Federal
		3	Lot 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	13.54	Rolling, lake shore	Wildlife, Hay/Grazing	V	Wildlife,	Federal
		10	Lot 1, Lot 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	51.36	Rolling and hummocky	Wildlife, Hay/Grazing	VI	Wildlife,	Federal
		13	Lots 5, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	69.55	Rolling and hummocky	Wildlife, Hay/Grazing	V	Wildlife,	Federal
31	57	4	Lots 5, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.79	Flat swampy lake shore	Hay/Grazing	VI	Wildlife,	Federal
		6	Lot 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	17.57	Flat, lake shore	Grazing	V	Wildlife,	Federal
						Hay/Grazing		Wildlife,	Federal

-Continued

Table 2.- Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Missouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1952 1/-Continued

Montana Principal Meridian			Subdivision	Acres	General Land Character	Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification 2/	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management
Twp. Range	North	East							
Sheridan County									
31	57	6	Lot 7 3/	12.88	Flat to rolling, hummocky	Wildlife, Grazing	VI	Wildlife, Grazing	Federal
		6	NE 1/4 SW 1/4 3/	40.00	Flat and hummocky	Wildlife, Hay/Grazing	VI	Wildlife, Hay/Grazing	Federal
		8	Lot 2 3/	12.05	Rolling, lake shore	Wildlife, Hay/Grazing	V	Wildlife, Grazing	Federal
		10	E 1/2, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 4/	200.00	Sand hills	Grazing	VI	Wildlife, Grazing	Federal/State, Private
		14	NE 1/4 NE 1/4 4/	40.00	Sand hills	Grazing	VI	Wildlife, Grazing	Federal/State, Private
		14:15 S 1/2 S 1/2 NE 1/4 21 NE 1/4 22:23 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 20 NE 1/4, E 1/4 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 23 SE 1/4 4/	1,360.00	Sand hills	Grazing	Grazing	VI	Grazing, Wildlife	Federal/State, Private
				640.00	Sand hills	Wildlife, Grazing	VI	Wildlife, Grazing	Federal
				160.00	Sand hills	Grazing	VI	Wildlife, Grazing	Federal/State, Private
				40.00	Flat to gently undulating	Grazing	20/VI; 20/VI	Hay/Grazing	Private
				40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Wildlife, Grazing	State/Private
				6.72	Flat, river bench	Cultivation, Grazing	6/III; 0.72/VI	Cultivation, Hay/Grazing	Federal/State, Private
				1.47	Flat, river bench	Grazing	VI	Hay/Grazing	Federal/State, Private
				52.56	Flat, river bench	Cultivation, Grazing	40/III; 12.56/VI	Hay/Grazing	Federal/State, Private
32	56	32	Lot 7 3/	33.83	Island, undulating lake shore	Wildlife	VI	Cultivation, Hay/Grazing	Federal

-Continued

Table 2.- Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Missouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1952 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Continued

Montana Principal Meridian			Subdivision	Acres	General Land Character	Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification 2/	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management
Twp.	Range North	Sec.							
Sheridan County									
32	56	33	Lot 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	5.78 40.00	Island, hilly lake shore 15 A. flat/25A. inundated	Wildlife Wildlife, Windbreak Grazing	VI 15/VI:25/VIII	Wildlife Wildlife, Windbreak Grazing	Federal Federal Federal/State, Private State/Private
32	57	31							
32	58	3	Lots 1, 6, 7 $\frac{4}{5}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Lot 7	9.11 40.00 26.27	Rolling to hilly Rolling to hilly Flat, cut by old coulees	Grazing Cultivation, Grazing	VI VI 15/III:11.27/VI	Grazing Culti- vation, Grazing Grazing Grazing	State/Private State/Private State/Private State/Private
33	52	4							
33	52	11	Lot 5: Lots 5, 6, 7, 8 Lot 4 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	99.67 39.34 40.00	Rolling to hilly Rolling to hilly Rolling to hilly	Grazing Grazing Grazing	VI VI VI	Grazing Grazing Grazing	State/Private State/Private State/Private
33	53	6							
33	54	7	Lots 8, 9, 10, 11 Lots 6, 7, 8 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4	126.40 12.36	Rolling to hilly Lots 1, 2 flat/3, 4 road R/W	Grazing Cultivation, Road R/W	VI 5/65/II, 6.71/VIII	Grazing Culti- vation, Road R/W Grazing	State/Private State/County, Private Federal/State Private Federal/State, Private
33	55	12							
33	55	12	Lot 5 $\frac{4}{5}$ Lot 1 $\frac{4}{5}$	0.11 2.92	River bank Flat, river bank	Grazing Cultivation, Grazing	VI 2/III:0.92/VI	Grazing Culti- vation, Grazing R.R. R/W, Grazing	Federal/State Private Federal/State, Private Federal/State, Private
33	56	26							
33	56	19	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Lot 16 $\frac{4}{5}$	0.40 80.00 26.34	River bank Rolling to hilly, large coulees Flat to rolling, slough on tract	R. R. R/W, Grazing Grazing Grazing	VI VI V	Grazing Grazing Grazing/Hay Private	Federal/State, Private State/Private Federal/State, Private Federal/State, Private
33	58	25							
34	51	27	Lot 5 $\frac{4}{5}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	12.93 80.00	Hilly Hilly	Grazing, Spring Grazing, Idle	V VI	Grazing, Spring Grazing	Federal/State, Private State/Private
34	51	25							

-Continued

Table 2.- Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Missouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1952 1/2 -Continued

Montana Principal Meridian		Twp. Range North	Sec. East	Subdivision	Acres	General Land Character	Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification 2/	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management
Sheridan County		34	52	1	Lot 1	Flat through rolling to hilly	Grazing	20/III;19.97/VI	Cultivation, Grazing	State/Private
34	52	2	SE 1/4	SE 1/4	40.00	Gently rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		7	SE 1/4	SE 1/4	40.00	Hilly to very rough	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		9	NE 1/4, W 1/2	NE 1/4, W 1/2	200.00	Rolling through hilly to rough breaks	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		10	NE 1/4	NE 1/4	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
34	53	22	S 1/4	S 1/4	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		22	S 1/4	S 1/4	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		25	S 1/4	S 1/4	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		31	NE 1/4	NE 1/4	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
35	53	2	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, S 1/4, SE 1/4	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4, S 1/4, SE 1/4	120.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		3	SE 1/4	SE 1/4	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		34	SE 1/4	SE 1/4	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		35	NE 1/4, S 1/4	NE 1/4, S 1/4	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
34	53	3	NE 1/4	NE 1/4	40.00	Hilly and rough	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		5	NE 1/4	NE 1/4	40.00	Hilly and rough	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		12	SE 1/4	SE 1/4	40.00	Rolling to hilly, cut by coulee	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		24	SE 1/4	SE 1/4	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
34	54	6	SE 1/4	SE 1/4	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		7	Lot 3	Lot 3	37.08	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		19	Lot 4	Lot 4	38.06	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		29	SE 1/4	SE 1/4	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
34	54	29	NE 1/4	NE 1/4	40.00	Flat to hilly	Grazing	6/III;34/VI	Grazing	State/Private
		30	SE 1/4	SE 1/4	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Cultivation & Grazing	State/Private

-Continued

Table 2.- Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Missouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1952 1/ -Continued

Montana Principal Meridian													
Twp.	Range	Sec.	Subdivision		Acres	General Land Character		Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification 2/	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management		
Sheridan County													
34	55	21	NE 1/4 NE 1/4		40.00	Flat to hilly		Grazing	8/III;32/VI	Grazing & Cultivation	State/Private		
		29	SE 1/4 SE 1/4		80.00	Hilly		Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private		
35	51	2	Lot 1, SE 1/4 NE 1/4		40.00	Rolling to hilly and rough		Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private		
36	51	35	E 1/2 SE 1/4		160.31	Hilly and rough		Grazing, Highway R/W	VI	Grazing & Highway	State/Private		
35	51	11	E 1/2 NW 1/4		80.00	Very hilly and rough		Grazing, R. R. R/W	VII	Grazing & R. R. R/W	State/Private		
		11;14	SW 1/4 SE 1/4; NE 1/4 SE 1/4		120.00	Rolling to hilly		Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private		
		13;14	W 1/2 SE 1/4; SE 1/4 NW 1/4; SE 1/4 NW 1/4		440.00	Rolling to hilly		Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private		
		27	SE 1/4 NW 1/4; NW 1/4 SW 1/4		120.00	Bedlands, 10 acres cultivable		Grazing, Cultivation	30/VI;80/VII	Grazing & Cultivation	State/Private		
		34	NE 1/4 NW 1/4		40.00	Flat to bedlands, 10 A. cultivable		Grazing	10/VI	Grazing & Cultivation	State/Private		
35	52	17	NW 1/4 SE 1/4; SE 1/4 SE 1/4		120.00	Very hilly to rough		Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private		
		19	NE 1/4 SE 1/4; NE 1/4 SE 1/4		280.00	Large rough broken coulees		Grazing	VII	Grazing	State/Private		
		20	W 1/2 NW 1/4; NE 1/4 SW 1/4		40.00	Very rough and hilly		Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private		
		22	SW 1/4 SE 1/4		40.00	Hilly		Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private		
		22	SW 1/4 SE 1/4		40.00	Very hilly and rough		Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private		
		29	SE 1/4 NW 1/4		40.00	Rough breaks		Grazing	VII	Grazing	State/Private		
		30	NW 1/4 NE 1/4		40.00	Hilly		Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private		
		33	E 1/2 SW 1/4		80.00			Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private		
35	53	3	SW 1/4 NE 1/4; SE 1/4 SW 1/4; NW 1/4 SE 1/4		240.00	Rolling mesa to rough breaks		Grazing	200/VI;40/VII	Grazing	State/Private		
		10	NE 1/4 NE 1/4		40.00	Hilly and rough		Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private		
		10	NE 1/4 NE 1/4		40.00	Hilly		Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private		
		11	SW 1/4 NW 1/4; NW 1/4 SE 1/4		80.00	Rolling to rough breaks		Grazing	40/VI;40/VII	Grazing	State/Private		
		11	SW 1/4 NW 1/4; NW 1/4 SE 1/4		40.00	Rough broken adobe breaks		Grazing	VII	Grazing	State/Private		
		14	NE 1/4 NE 1/4		80.00	Rough broken adobe breaks		Grazing	VII	Grazing	State/Private		
35	54	8	SE 1/4 NE 1/4; E 1/2 NW 1/4		200.00	Hilly and rough		Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private		

-Continued

Table 2.- Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Missouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1962 $\sqrt$ -Continued

Montana Principal Meridian			Subdivision	Acres	General Land Character	Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification 2/	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management
Twp.	Range	Sec.							
Sheridan County									
36	58	13	Lot 3	14.22	Gently undulating	Grazing	VI	Grazing, Wildlife	State/Private
		24	Lot 12	15.54	Gently rolling, 5 acres inundated	Grazing	10.54/VI, 15.54/VI, 15.54/VI, 15.54/VI	Grazing	State/Private
		26	Lot 6	23.63	Rolling, mostly inundated	Grazing	5/VI, 18.63/VI, 18.63/VI, 18.63/VI	Grazing	State/Private
		32	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
37	51	2	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Rocky glacial till, rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		2	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Rocky glacial till, rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		5	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	120.00	Flat through rolling to rough	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		6	Lot 5, 9	93.98	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		6	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Rolling to hilly, cut by coulees	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		9	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	120.00	Flat to rolling, alkaline	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		12	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Rolling to hilly, rocky	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		17	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		18	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	38.89	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		18	Lot 2	80.00	Rolling to rough	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		22	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00	Rolling to rough	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		27	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Flat mesa to very rough	Grazing, Cultivation	15/II, 25/VI	Grazing & Cultivation	State/Private
		27	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Flat hummocky bottom to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		30	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	120.00	Hilly and rough	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		32	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00	Hilly and rough	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		32	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		33	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Flat to hilly	Grazing	10/II, 30/VI	Grazing & Cultivation	State/Private
37	52	3	Lot 12	55.67	Gently undulating to hilly	Cultivation	20/II, 35.67/VI	Grazing & Cultivation	State/Private
		4	Lot 9	55.98	Rolling and hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		8	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Rolling and rough	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		8, 17	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	200.00	Hilly and rough, rocky	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		15	S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00	Hilly and rough, brushy	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
37	54	4	S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Gently rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private

Table 2.- Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Missouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1952 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Continued

Montana Principal Meridian			Subdivision	Acres	General Land Character	Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification $\frac{2}{2}$	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management
Twp.	Range	Sec.							
Sheridan County									
37	54	14	N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
37	55	5	W $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$	80.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing, Spring	State/Private
		6	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly, natural ponds in swales	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		7	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly, natural ponds in swales	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		8	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		30	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly	Grazing/Idle	VI	Grazing	State/Private
37	56	1	Lot 15	21.23	Hilly, partly inundated	Grazing	10/VIII; 23/VIII	Grazing, Wildlife	State/Private
		2	Lot 6	0.44	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing, Wildlife	State/Private
		2	Lot 7	33.04	Gently undulating	Cultivation, Grazing	28/II+5.04/VI	Cultivation & Grazing	State/Private
		2	Lots 2, 3	56.63	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing, Wildlife	State/Private
		4	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$	40.00	Gently undulating to hilly	Grazing	25/III, 15/VI	Cultivation & Grazing	State/Private
		10	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		10	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		17	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		34	N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
37	57	3	Lot 14	24.67	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	V	Grazing	Private
		4	Lot 16	24.16	Rolling to hilly	Grazing/Hay	V	Grazing	State/Private
		17, 18	Lot 21 Lot 6	36.06	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing/Hay	State/Private
		18	Lot 1	18.68	Hilly, some slough	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		20	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$	80.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing/Hay	State/Private
		26	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00	Hilly glacial deposit	Grazing	50/VI+30/VIII	Grazing	State/Private
		26	Lots 1, 2, S $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	97.14	Hilly glacial deposit	Grazing	77.14/VI+20/VIII	Grazing	State/Private
		26, 34							
37	58	35	Lot 3; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$	92.90	Hilly glacial deposit	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		5	Lot 15	26.32	Rolling to hilly glacial deposit	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private

-Continued

Table 2.- Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Missouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1952 ¹ -Continued

Montana Principal Meridian			Subdivision	Acres	General Land Character	Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification 2/	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management
Twp.	Range	Sec.							
North East			37	58	9	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	VI	Grazing & Sodium sulfate	State/Private
Sheridan County									
22	27	33	Lots 3, 4; Lot 1	71.01	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	53.07/VII,18/VIII	Grazing & Sodium sulfate	State/Private
			Lots 3, 4, 7, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	124.00	Rolling to hilly glacial deposit	Grazing	VI	Grazing & Sodium sulfate	State/Private
Roosevelt County									
26	58	1	Lots 1,2,3,4,5, & 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	190.90	Level, hummocky river bench	Grazing, Wildlife	68/III:35/VI 87.90/VIII	Cultivation	Federal/State, Private
26	59	2	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing & Wildlife	State/Private
		3	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly to rough breaks	Grazing	VII	Grazing & Watershed	Federal/State, Private
		4	Lot 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0.74	Flat to hummocky, marshy	Grazing	VI	Grazing	Federal/State, Private
		5	Lot 6	22.95	All washed away				
		9	Lot 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	13.19 (plus 50 acres- acres- ted)					
					Level river bench	Grazing	13.19/III:50/VII	Cultivation, Grazing	Federal/State, Private
27	47	22	Lots 14, 15	105.78	Flat to rolling old river channel	Grazing	V	Grazing	Federal
27	48	19	Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 Lot 12 $\frac{1}{4}$						
27	49	12	Lot 5	18.68	Flat, thin soil over sand	Grazing	IV	Limited Cultivation	Private
27	55	3	Lots 1, 6, 7, 10	157.06	All washed away except 2 acres in section 3, Lot 10	Grazing	2/VII:55.06/VIII	Grazing	Federal/State, Private
28	55	34	Lot 10 $\frac{1}{4}$						
27	56	2	Lots 3,4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$						

-Continued

Table 2.- Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Missouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1962 $\frac{1}{4}$ -Continued

Montana Principal Meridian		Subdivision	Acres	General Land Character	Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification $\frac{2}{4}$	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management
Twp. Range North East	Sec.							
27	56	3	Lot 8	Hilly to rough breaks	Grazing, Wildlife, Watershed	VI	Grazing, Wildlife, Watershed	State/Private
	56		Lot 14	All Washed away				
	56		SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$: Lot 14 Lot 1: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 4 Lot 4 $\frac{4}{4}$	136.60 11.38 (plus 3 acres accre- ted) 5.12 (plus 15 acres accre- ted)				
	56		Lot 1 $\frac{4}{4}$	Flat hummocky river bench	Grazing, Wildlife	VI	Grazing, Wildlife	Private
	56		Lot 1 $\frac{4}{4}$	Flat hummocky river bench, sandbar	Grazing, Wildlife	VI	Culti- vation, Grazing, Wildlife	Federal/State, Private
27	57		SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Lots 3, 4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Hilly to steep bluffs & breaks	Grazing, Wildlife	160/VII 30.6L/VIII	Grazing, Wildlife, Watershed	Federal/State, Private
	57		NW $\frac{1}{4}$	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing, Scoria	Federal/State, Private
	57		Lot 3 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$	Gently to rolling Flat and hummocky	Grazing Grazing, Wildlife	VI III	Culti- vation, Pasture	State/Private State/Private
	57		NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Hilly and rough	Grazing, Wildlife	VI	Grazing, Wildlife	Federal/State, Private
	57		S $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot 2	Hilly to bluffs and breaks	Grazing, Wildlife	85/VII.10.80/VIII	Grazing, Wildlife	State/Private State/Private
	57		Lot 4, E $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 21, 22, 23 E $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$: Lot 1 $\frac{4}{4}$	Rough river breaks, Lot 1 level	Grazing, Wildlife	200/VII 58.44/VIII	Grazing, Wildlife, Pumpsite	Federal/State, Private

-Continued

Table 2.- Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Missouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1952 $\sqrt{}$ -Continued

Montana Principal Meridian		Subdivision	Acres	General Land Character	Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification $\sqrt{}$	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management
Twp.	Range North East Sec.							
Roosevelt County								
27	57	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Lot 1	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
	23	Lot 1	55.88	Rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
	23+26	Lot 8; Lots 5, 6 $\frac{4}{\sqrt{}}$	165.29	Rough river breaks	Grazing, Wildlife	VI	Grazing, Wildlife, Watershed	Federal/State Private
	28+33	<u>Lots 5, 8; Lot 1 $\frac{4}{\sqrt{}}$</u>	23.44	Level and hummocky	Grazing	13.44/III; 10/VIII	Cultivation	Federal/State, Private
	35	Lot 7 $\frac{4}{\sqrt{}}$	51.30	Level, slightly hummocky	Cultivation, Grazing	32/III+8/VI, 11.30/VIII	Cultivation, Grazing	Federal/State, Private
27	58	Lot 1	40.06	Rolling to hilly, reservoir	Grazing, Reservoir	VI	Grazing, Reservoir	State/Private
	19	Lots 1, 2	72.46	Rough breaks and badlands	Grazing, Wildlife	VI	Grazing, Wildlife	State/Private
	19+20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Lot 1 $\frac{4}{\sqrt{}}$	80.00 0.16 (plus 4 acres slough accreted)	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
	26+35	Lot 9; Lots 1, 3 $\frac{4}{\sqrt{}}$	86.87	Tract embraced by old canal Level hummocky river bench	Canal, Grazing, Wildlife	0.16VI+4/VIII 30/III+44/VI, 12.87/VIII	Canal, Grazing, Wildlife, Watershed	Federal
	32	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	160.00	Hilly to rough river breaks	Grazing, Wildlife	135/VI+25/VIII	Grazing, Wildlife, Reservoir	State/Private
	33	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{4}{\sqrt{}}$	40.00	Hilly, reservoir on tract	Grazing, Reservoir	VI	Grazing, Reservoir	Federal/State Private

Table 2.- Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Missouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1952 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Continued

Montana Principal Meridian			Subdivision	Acres	General Land Character	Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification $\frac{2}{2}$	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management
Twp. Range	North	Sec.							
Roosevelt County									
27	59	17	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$						
		20	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$						
		21	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$						
		26	SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$						
		27	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$						
		28	All						
		29	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$						
		34	W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$						
		35	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$						
26	59	2	Lot 4	2,600.00	Rolling to breaks and badlands	Grazing, Wildlife	890,20/VII; 940/VIII; 770/VIII	Watershed, Grazing, Wildlife	Federal/State, Private
27	59	32	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 4/	40.00	Level to high bluff	Grazing	9/III-9/VII; 22/VIII	Grazing, Cultivation	Federal/State, Private
28	55	7	Lots 2,3 4/	26.62	Flat alkaline hay meadow	Grazing/Hay	V	Hay/Grazing	Federal/State, Private
		28	Lot 1 4/	0.60	Flat alkaline hay meadow	Grazing/Hay	VI	Hay/Grazing	Federal/State, Private
28	56	12	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		18	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly ridge overlooking Culbertson	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		30	Lot 2	34.89	Hilly, some large coulees	Grazing	VI	City dump	Private
		34	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Very hilly to badlands	Grazing	15/VII-25/VIII	Grazing, City dump	State/City, Private
28	58	32	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
28	59	3-10	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00	Rolling through hilly to rough	Grazing	50/VII-30/VII	Grazing	State/Private
		5	Lot 4	47.93	Hilly and rough	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		6	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00	Hilly and rough	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		9	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00	Hilly to very rough breaks	Grazing	40/VII-40/VII	Grazing	State/Private

-Continued

Table 2.- Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Missouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1952 1/ -Continued

Montana Principal Meridian			Subdivision	Acres	General Land Character	Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification 2/	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management
Twp.	Range North	Sec. East							
Roosevelt County									
28	59	9	SE 1/4 SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 NE 1/4 NE 1/4	80.00	Hilly to very rough breaks Hilly and rocky Rolling to hilly Hilly Rolling to hilly Flat, alkaline river bottom	Grazing	20/VII, 60/VII 3.50/VIII 116.50/VI 5/VIII, 35/VI VI VI	Grazing	State/Private
		15		120.00		Grazing, Cultivation		State/Private	
		19		40.00		Grazing, Cultivation		State/Private	
		24		47.04		Grazing		State/Private	
		35		40.00		Grazing		State/Private	
29	54	2	Lot 3 4/	29.74	Flat, alkaline river bottom	Grazing	VI	Special use Hay/Grazing	Federal/State, Private
		3							
30	54	34	Lots 1, 3 Lot 2 4/	57.99	Flat, alkaline river bottom	Grazing/Hay	VI	Hay/Grazing	Federal/State, Private
		34							
29	54	12	SE 1/4 Lot 3 4/	40.00	Hilly Flat and hummocky to undulating	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		17		16.83		Grazing, Cultivation		Federal/State, Private	
		27	E 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4 4/	120.00	Flat to hilly, alkaline	Grazing	VI	Grazing	Federal/State, Private
		35							
29	55	4, 8, 9	SE 1/4 SE 1/4, E 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4 Lot 1	80.00	Hilly and rough, large coulees Sand hills Sand Hills Hilly and rough, large coulees High sharp gumbo butte, coulees Hilly and rocky Hilly and rough	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		9		160.00		Grazing		State/Private	
		5		80.00		Grazing		State/Private	
		31		40.00		Grazing		State/Private	
29	58	18	Lot 1 SE 1/4	39.07	High sharp gumbo butte, coulees Hilly and rocky	Grazing	15/VII, 24.07/VII VI	Grazing	State/Private
		30		40.00		Grazing		State/Private	
		34	NW 1/4	40.00		Grazing, Cultivation	VI	Grazing	State/Private
29	59	9	Lot 2 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4	15.92	Rolling to hilly Rolling to hilly Rocky hilly ridge	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		21		71.84		Grazing		State/Private	
		33		61.27		Grazing		State/Private	

-Continued

Table 2.- Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Missouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1952 1/ -Continued

Montana Principal Meridian			Subdivision	Acres	General Land Character	Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification 2/	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management
Twp.	Range	Sec.							
North East									
Roosevelt County									
30	54	25	Lots 1,2	62.83	Flat alkaline river bottom	Grazing	VI	Hay/Grazing	Federal/State, Private
30	55	30	Lot 3 4/				7/VI:33/VIII	Wildlife, Hay/Grazing	Federal
		4	SE 1/4 NE 1/4 3/	40.00	Flat lake shore, mostly inundated	Wildlife, Grazing/Hay			
Valley County									
35	42	8	SE 1/4 SE 1/4	40.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
36	43	6	N 1/4 SE 1/4	80.00	Hilly, cut by coulees	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		7	Lot 2	33.87	Hilly, buildings on tract	Grazing, Buildings	VI	Grazing, Buildings	State/Private
		8	N 1/4 SE 1/4	80.00	Hilly, large coulee	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		20	SW 1/4 NE 1/4	80.00	Hilly, large coulee and ridge	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		23	E 1/4 NE 1/4	80.00	Gently undulating to hilly	Grazing, Cultivation	18/III:62/VI	Grazing, Cultivation	State/Private
36	40	15	SW 1/4 NE 1/4	200.00	Rolling to hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		15	SW 1/4 NE 1/4	40.00	Level to hilly, spring on tract	Grazing, Spring	10/III:30/VI	Grazing, Spring	State/Private
36	41	2	N 1/4 SE 1/4	80.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Cultivation	State/Private
36	42	3	SW 1/4 SE 1/4	40.00	Rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		6	SE 1/4 SW 1/4	40.00	Rolling to hilly, sharp ridge	Grazing	5/III:35/VI	Grazing, Cultivation	State/Private
		25	S 1/4 SW 1/4	80.00	Hilly, large coulee	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
37	40	31	N 1/4 NE 1/4	40.00	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
37	41	3	Lot 8	43.81	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
		18	N 1/4 SE 1/4	40.00	Rolling	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private
37	42	3	Lot 14	20.41	Rolling	Grazing, Cultivation	8/III:12.41/VI	Grazing, Cultivation	State/Private
		3:4	Lot 16: Lots 13,14,15	81.56	Hilly	Grazing	VI	Grazing	State/Private

-Continued

Table 2. - Description, Area, Classification, Suitability and Proposed Management of Unreserved Public Domain Land in the Missouri-Souris-Montana Area by Counties, 1962 ¹/₂ -Continued

Montana Principal Meridian			Subdivision	Acres	General Land Character	Present Land Use	Land Capability Classification &	Principal Suitability	Proposed Management		
Twp.	Range	Sec.									
Valley County			Lot 32 NW ¹ / ₄	27.63 80.00	Rolling to hilly Level through rolling to hilly	Grass Grass, Cultivation	VI 16/III:64/VI	Grass Grass, Cultivation	State/Private		
37	42	6	SE ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄ ; NE ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄ SE ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄ ; NE ¹ / ₄ SW ¹ / ₄ ; E ¹ / ₂ SE ¹ / ₄	80.00 200.00	Hilly Undulation through rolling to hilly	Grass	VI	Grass	State/Private		
		11	NE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	40.00	Level to rough and hilly	Grass, Cultivation	64/III:136/VI	Grass, Cultivation	State/Private		
		12	NE ¹ / ₄ NE ¹ / ₄	40.00	Hilly, coulees	Grass	16/III:25/VI	Grass, Cultivation	State/Private		
		25					VI	Grass	State/Private		
		26									
		27									
Totals by Counties			Number of Tracts	Total Acres	Acres by Land Capability Classes						
					II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Daniels			112	7,815.18	40.00	156.00	48.00	477.34	7,013.84	80.00	—
Sheridan			165	12,936.64	78.65	214.13	20.00	308.98	11,144.09	1,020.00	204.92
Roosevelt			70	7,182.20	—	136.00	23.68	132.40	4,212.39	1,209.07	1,390.53
Valley			24	1,567.28	—	136.00	—	—	1,431.28	—	—
Grand Totals:			371	29,501.30	118.65	666.13	91.68	918.72	23,801.60	2,309.07	1,595.45

¹/₂ 544 acres of public domain withdrawn for the International Boundary Reservation are not included in this table

²/₃ See Table 3 for detailed description of land-use capability classification.

³/₄ Withdrawn by Fish and Wildlife Service for Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

⁴/₅ May be valuable for use in connection with irrigation development proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Table 3 Description and definitions of land-use capability classes 1/

Class	Suitable for	Topography		Characteristic Native Vegetation	Soil Characteristics				Drainage	Vulnerability to Erosion	Requisite Special Practices
		Slope (percent)	Character of Surface		Texture	Depth	Relative Salinity	Fertility	Productivity		
I	Best type of farming land	0 to 2	Level or nearly level	Tall and mid-grasses, thrifty sagebrush, deciduous trees	Medium, Friable	12" or more; sub-soil $\frac{1}{2}$ " or more	Negligible	High	Good to High	Good to Excellent	None to minor
II	Farming with simple conservation practices	0 to 10	Irregular	Tall, mid, and short grasses; big sagebrush, deciduous trees	Light to Heavy; Friable	8" or more; sub-soil $\frac{3}{4}$ " or more	Negligible to slight	Good to High	Moderate to High	Good	Minor to simple practices
III	Farming with complex conservation practices	0 to 10	Irregular	Tall, mid, and short grasses; big sagebrush, rabbitbrush, greasewood, coniferous, and deciduous trees	Light to Heavy; Friable	6" or more; sub-soil 24" or more	Slight to moderate	Fair to Good	Moderate to High with management	Often poor; may be needed	Complex practices essential
IV	Limited or occasional cultivation; best for permanent hay or pasture	0 to 15	Irregular or stony	Tall, mid, and short grasses; big sagebrush, rabbitbrush, greasewood, coniferous, deciduous trees, saltbush, winterfat	Stony to Clay; porous or tight	6" or more; may have shallow hardpan	Negligible to critical	Poor to Good	Poor for row crops; best for hay and pasture	Not justifiable if needed	Complex and intensive practices with good management
V	Range or woodland; farming only if irrigation water becomes available	0 to 5	Smooth to irregular; may be stony	Tall, mid, and short grasses; big sagebrush, rabbitbrush, greasewood, coniferous, and deciduous trees, saltbush, winterfat	Light to Heavy; Friable	Good permeability to 24" depth	Negligible to moderate	Good to High	Moderate to High; not over three acres per A.U.N.	Usually not a problem	None to minor
VI	Range and woodland only (greater stony on rocky soils)	0 to 20	Irregular to rough or rocky	Tall, mid, and short grasses; big sagebrush, rabbitbrush, greasewood, coniferous, deciduous trees, saltbush, winterfat	Very light to heavy	Shallow to moderate; permeability excessive to poor	Negligible to moderate	Fair to Good	Light to moderate; 24" to 36" per A.U.N.	Not practicable if problem	Proper management with simple restrictions
VII	Range and woodland with severe restrictions	0 to 100	Rough, rocky or eroded	Tall, mid, and short grasses; big sagebrush, rabbitbrush, greasewood, coniferous, deciduous trees, saltbush, winterfat, mountain browse and annuals	Any; may be tight clay or open sand or gravel	Often shallow, poorly developed	Negligible to critical	May be Poor	Poor to Light; over 10 acres per A.U.N.	Seldom a problem or not practicable	Proper management with complex restrictions and intensive practices
VIII	Watershed, wildlife and recreation	Generally steep	Extremely rough, barren or inaccessible	Often only annuals or scanty perennials; may be dense coniferous timber	Usually poorly developed	Very shallow or nil	May be excessive for plant growth	Usually very low	Often poor; not justifiable if problem	High (unless a swamp)	Complete protection

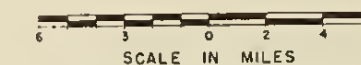
1/ Adapted from Soil Conservation Service Standards, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Any one of the factors listed may classify a soil, factors determining classification singly, not necessarily in combination.



STATE _____
COUNTY _____
LAND UTILIZATION AREA (Dept. of Agriculture) _____
GRAZING DISTRICT _____

RIVERS
STREAMS
LAKES

HIGHWAYS
RAILROADS
TOWNS



MONTANA

BLM LIBRARY
RS 150A BLDG. 50
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
PO BOX 25047
DENVER, CO 80225

R'S CARD

3 1952
 of Land
 Region III
 and
 in report of

OFFICE	DATE RETURNED

(Continued on reverse)

HD 243 .M9 L363 1952
 U. S. Bureau of Land
 Management. Region III.
 Land planning and
 classification report of

BLM LIBRARY
 RS 150A BLDG. 50
 DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
 P.O. BOX 25047
 DENVER, CO 80225

